

DAILY REPORT

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HONGQI ON SIGNIFICANCE OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

HK130307 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 83 pp 6-9, 17

[Commentator's article: "Solid Foundation and Strategic Significance of South-South Cooperation"]

[Text] Of the 160-odd independent countries in the world today, more than 120 belong to the Third World. Most of these Third World countries are located south of the main developed countries. Therefore, they are internationally referred to as southern countries. It follows that economic and technological cooperation among Third World countries is called South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation is a new type of international economic relations of mutual assistance, learning from others' strong point to offset one's weaknesses, mutual benefit, and common development. Since the 1970's, the Third World has attached more and more importance to this kind of cooperation. In a series of international meetings convened by Third World countries in the past few years, South-South cooperation always has been regarded as an important question for discussion and the demand for developing this kind of cooperation has become stronger and stronger. China is a developing country and belongs to the Third World. How should we look upon the question of South-South cooperation?

I

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said at the South-South conference held in Beijing not long ago: "South-South cooperation is showing tremendous life force and has opened broad prospects for the future." The reason why we have full faith in the development of this cooperation is because it is built on a firm political and economic basis.

Of course, there are differences in the political systems and the domestic and foreign policies of the Third World countries. However, they all suffered from colonial domination in the past; after independence, they all face the common task of vitalizing their national economies and maintaining national independence. Similar past sufferings, more or less the same world status, and common interests cause them to share the same views on a series of major economic and political issues in the world. This provides a firm political basis for developing South-South cooperation.

Circulation is determined by production and the development of national economy is the material basis for expanding economic relations with foreign countries. The growth of Third World countries' economic power since their independence provides an economic basis for the development of South-South cooperation.

For a long time before their independence, Third World countries were suppressed and exploited by imperialism and fettered by domestic pre-capitalist production relations. The level of their productive forces was very low. The people lived in extreme poverty. Their external economic relations were mainly designed to provide agricultural produce, minerals, raw materials, or fuels to their suzerain states. It was impossible to have much economic exchange among themselves. Although Third World countries are generally still rather poor and backward at present, great changes have taken place since their independence or since the early years of their independence. Since independence, a vast majority of Third World countries have adopted a series of principles, policies, and measures conducive to developing national economy, causing great changes in their economies. According to statistics, between 1960 and 1970 their average annual growth of gross production value was 5.9 percent, compared with the growth rate of 5 percent of the Western developed countries; between 1970 and 1980, the average growth rate was 5.1, which was still higher than the 3.3 percent growth rate of the developed countries.

Between 1958 and 1973, the average annual growth rate of their mining industry was 8 percent. Between 1960 and 1980, their manufacturing industry grew from less than 7 percent of the world's total to more than 10 percent. Agriculture in some Third World countries has also undergone rather large development through launching a "green revolution," improving farming technology, and cultivating and popularizing new varieties of crops.

Many Third World countries have made significant achievements in building their industries. Besides simple labor-intensive products such as agricultural products, mineral products, textiles, and garments, they can now produce relatively complicated technology-intensive products such as optic instruments, hydroelectric generators, photographic apparatuses, telecommunications equipment, and even airplanes. China-made ships and complete equipment for large power stations have entered the international market. The 80 horsepower 578-type tractor designed and made in Yugoslavia won the top world prize for the longest plowing hours in Britain. According to the U.S. magazine TIME, some products of the Indian machine industry have "beaten the Japanese in Malaysia, the French in New Zealand, and the Germans in Libya." These are some examples which have proved in a lively manner that the industries in some Third World countries have some foundation.

As a whole, Third World science and technology are rather backward compared with developed Western countries. However, they are not backward in all respects. In some fields, science and technology in some Third World countries have reached the world's advanced level. Through importing advanced technology from the West and through assimilating and developing this technology according to the conditions of respective countries, many countries have developed technology with their own characteristics. In using such technology, less investment is needed, productivity can be raised to a certain extent, and manpower without much technical training can be employed, thus providing more job opportunities. Therefore, this kind of technology is more suited to the needs of Third World countries. Many countries have sent their own experts and technicians to help with the construction of other Third World countries. These technicians are already capable of providing advisory services in studying the feasibility, designing, managing, and operating construction projects.

Some changes have also taken place in the socioeconomic structure of Third World countries. Although these changes vary in magnitude, there is a common trend -- the percentage of social production is gradually increasing in the national economy, the percentage of self-sufficient economy is falling, and the commodity economy is gradually increasing. The majority of Third World countries have increased their commodities for domestic circulation and international exchange. They have increased the volume and varieties of exported commodities and have bigger markets for their own products and imported goods. Between 1960 and 1980, total exports from all Third World countries increased from \$27.3 billion to \$561.4 billion. In the same period, total imports increased from \$30.2 billion to \$439.7 billion.

The development of the national economy and the progress in science and technology of Third World countries have made it possible to develop extensive South-South cooperation. However, this has not yet been clearly understood by many people. If various countries increase their contacts through study and investigation visits and gain a better understanding of each other's superior economic conditions, situations in industrial and agricultural production and in science and technology, capacities in export and needs in import, the tremendous potential in South-South cooperation will certainly be given fuller play.

II

General Secretary Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th party congress that South-South cooperation "is of great strategic significance, as it helps break out of the existing unequal international economic relations and establish a new international economic order." This conclusion has correctly expounded the relation between South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order. It also shows that our country sets a high value on the great significance of South-South cooperation.

The former international economic order was a product of imperialist colonialism. After World War II, nearly 100 former colonial and semicolonial countries shook off the fetters of colonialism and gained political independence, thus smashing the old imperialist colonial system. However, the former international economic order remains practically unchanged under the monopoly of imperialism and the control of capitalism. This unequal and irrational old international economic order retains the former ways in the international division of work. The great majority of politically independent Third World countries are not completely independent economically. The developed countries can still rely on their economic superiority and their control of the international market network to continue to exploit and rob Third World countries by means of exchange at unequal values and the export of capital. The developed countries are still monopolizing the international monetary markets with which they can exploit Third World countries by granting usurious loans.

Especially since the current economic crisis broke out, developed countries have been using the existing international economic order to shift the burden onto Third World countries in order to extricate themselves from their own difficulties. In the past few years, the Western developed countries have been undergoing the most serious economic crisis since the 1930's. This crisis has seriously hindered the economic development of Third World countries. In 2 years, the price of primary products on the world market has dropped 30 percent, which is the lowest since the end of 1950's. Developed countries have strengthened trade protectionism and increased customs and noncustoms barriers so that the export volume of Third World countries has dropped drastically. From 1980 to 1982, the annual income from exports of Third World countries fell by \$40 billion as a result of deteriorating trade conditions and a decrease in exports. In 1980, the balance of major items of international income and expenditure of Third World countries showed a surplus of \$35.9 billion.

However, in 1981, they had a deficit of \$11.5 billion and their total adverse balance of international payments in the same year amounted to \$109.7 billion. The foreign debts of Third World countries further increased. By the end of 1982, their long- and medium-term foreign debts totalled \$626 billion. Many countries found it difficult to pay their debts. At present, many Third World countries are facing the gravest economic situation since their independence. The old international economic order is a great obstacle that is preventing Third World countries from gaining economic independence and consolidating political independence. It is also an obstacle that is affecting the development of their national economies.

In order to break through the barriers set up by imperialists and monopolizing capitalists, to improve international conditions, and to create indispensable normal external conditions for the development of national economy, a number of Asian, African, and Latin American countries staged a struggle to destroy the old and establish the new in the international economic sphere immediately after they won political independence. The struggle of Third World countries to establish a new international economic order has been, from the very beginning, closely tied to their unity and cooperation.

The Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung in April 1955 upheld the banner of unity against imperialism and declared that international relations must be based on the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. In 1964, at the First United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Third World organized the "Group of 77." Later, in accordance with the proposal of the "Group of 77," the United Nations decided to make UNCTAD one of its permanent economic organizations. This conference meets once every 4 years. Consequently, the Third World countries got an important forum at which they could speak in one voice in discussing North-South economic relations with developed countries. Urged on by Third World countries, the 6th Special Meeting of the UN General Assembly held in 1974 and the 29th UN General Assembly adopted the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order," the "program of action," and the "charter of the economic rights and duties of various countries." In this way, the struggle to establish a new international economic order entered a new stage. In the mid-1970's, Third World oil-exporting countries united again, used oil as their weapon, and struggled against the international monopolized oil capitalists. With the energetic support of countries which do not export oil, they finally regained the right to fix oil prices. After that, Third World countries again used raw materials as their weapons and launched forceful strikes on the unequal old international economic order. Faced with this international situation, some developed countries, in order to ensure a good supply of energy and raw materials for themselves and to increase exports to the Third World, were forced to change their traditional ways to varying degrees to deal with Third World countries. "Confrontation" gave way to "dialogue." They made concessions to Third World countries on some questions which do not affect the overall situation. It can be seen from this that all progress made in the struggle to establish a new international economic order are results of unity, cooperation, and concerted efforts of Third World countries.

In order to defend its domination and vested interests, the United States, especially the Reagan administration, sticks to its extremely obstinate position and has refused to recognize the need to change the existing international economic relations, asserting that what is needed at present "is not to weaken this system which has served us remarkably but to continue to improve it with concerted efforts." It also has vilified the struggle of the Third World to establish a new international economic order as making trouble out of nothing. Being proud of its strong competitive power in the current international market, the United States has indulged in unbridled propaganda for "the superiority of market mechanism," ignoring the just demand of Third World countries for improving North-South relations. In order to relax North-South tension, the Third World initiated global talks. But because the United States and a few other Western developed countries have adopted stalling and obstructive tactics, no progress has been made in the preparatory work. The North-South dialogue has come to a deadlock and North-South economic relations are strained. This not only has intensified the North-South economic contradictions, making it difficult to end the stagnant world economy, but also has deepened the North-South political contradictions, aggravated contention among the developed countries in the Third World, and caused greater instability in the world situation.

Stern reality has helped Third World countries further understand that like their struggle for political independence, they cannot expect "favors" from anyone in their struggle to establish a new international economic order. The progress of the struggle to destroy the old and establish the new in the sphere of the international economy is to a very large extent determined by the growth of Third World countries' own economic strength and the strengthening of their unity and cooperation.

The greater the economic strength Third World countries have, the better they will be able to curb one or two superpowers which have taken a rigid position and adopted a peremptory attitude toward the North-South questions. History has proved that it is very harmful to the development of the national economies of Third World countries if they economically depend too much on the Western developed countries. The reliable way to attain economic prosperity and to increase their economic strength is to strengthen South-South cooperation, embark on the road to self-reliance, build an independent national economy, and reduce their dependence on the developed countries. If South-South cooperation can unite the Third World countries, which are scattered about and are relatively weak in economy, to form a powerful international strength, it will fortify the position of these countries in their talks with developed countries, give greater play to their role in world affairs, compel the developed countries to adopt a more realistic attitude toward reform of the unequal and irrational international economic relations, effectively break the deadlock in North-South dialogue, solve more problems involving the North and the South, and open a new situation in reforming international economic relations. In addition, from the very beginning South-South cooperation was based on the principle of equality and fairness and was characterized by mutual assistance and mutual benefits. South-South cooperation itself is an expression of the new international economic order.

III

China pays special attention to and supports South-South cooperation. We are trying to strengthen our economic and technological cooperation with Third World countries. In 1981, our trade with Third World countries totaled \$9.2 billion, which was 23 percent of our total import and export trade. Up to the end of 1981, we had undertaken 1,317 construction projects for 76 Third World countries; of these, 987 had been completed and put into operation. The dispatch of experts, engineers, and technicians by us to Third World countries totaled 180,000. Not long ago, when Premier Zhao Ziyang visited 11 African countries, he put forward the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form, and achievement of common progress." These principles have further explained China's position toward strengthening South-South cooperation and are a summary of the experiences of our economic and technological cooperation with African and other Third World countries.

Practice has proved that the stress of economic relations with Third World countries should be put on economic and technological cooperation based on mutual benefit. During a period in the past, some countries which had won their independence earlier rendered economic assistance gratis to new independent countries. This played an important role in helping the latter crush subversive activities staged by imperialists and strengthen their economic independence and in promoting and consolidating friendship cultivated in the struggle of Third World countries to achieve national independence. From now on, we should continue to render, according to our ability, some necessary assistance in this way to countries which have great difficulties and urgently need such assistance. However, if one-way assistance is regarded as the chief economic relation between Third World countries, it will not become universal and will not last long. Only by adhering to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, so that each country will be benefited while contributing its strength and so that South-South cooperation will really become a source of strength enhancing the development of the national economy of various countries, will the South-South cooperation have bright prospects and tremendous vitality.

The Third World covers a vast area of the world and there are great differences in climate, national resources, and the economic and technological levels between the countries. Some countries are rich in raw materials needed by other countries.

Some countries have technology which is suitable for other countries. Some countries have sufficient funds but lack manpower. Some countries have sufficient manpower but lack funds. Differences in various aspects between Third World countries and regions leads to a great variety of ways for South-South cooperation.

Numerous facts have proved that bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation, and cooperation in other forms must proceed from actual needs and existing conditions, adopt measures suited to countries concerned, select the most essential sphere which needs cooperation, and adopt the most appropriate ways for cooperation. Only in this way will cooperation develop smoothly. If we continue to put forth efforts to conduct study and investigation in this respect, we must certainly find new ways, channels, and spheres for cooperation.

Because of problems handed down from the protracted colonial rule, some contradictions, disputes, and conflicts exist among Third World countries. These sometimes even give rise to wars between them. The situation of each country and the domestic and foreign policies that are adopted are different. These will also give rise to some new problems. If these problems are not appropriately handled, they will actually hinder the development of South-South cooperation. There is not conflict of fundamental interests between Third World countries. As long as all parties concerned can eliminate interference by superpowers, take the interests of the whole into account, seek common ground while reserving differences, seek mutual understanding and make mutual accommodation, and negotiate patiently they will certainly overcome difficulties and obstacles which hinder unity among them and create favorable conditions for developing South-South cooperation.

It can be seen clearly that South-South cooperation has become an irresistible historical current in the sphere of international economy. China's economic relations and cooperation with foreign countries are extending to the extensive sphere of South-South cooperation. Our position toward South-South cooperation conforms with the historical current and is winning the confidence and agreement of more and more Third World countries.

WANG SHOUDAO MEETS FAMILY PLANNING DELEGATIONS

OW121215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Chinese Family Planning Association, met here today with participants in the tripartite seminar on family planning.

The seminar was held in China's Shandong Province between June 6 and 10, and was attended by the delegation of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, headed by its Executive Director Chojiro Kunii; the delegation of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, headed by its Deputy Secretary-General Donald Lubin, and the delegation of the China Family Planning Association, headed by its Vice Chairman Yu Wang.

The participants arrived in Beijing this morning after attending the seminar in Qingdao and Yantai, Shandong Province.

Present at today's meeting were Zhou Boping, vice minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, and Li Xiuzhen, advisor to the commission and vice chairman of the China Family Planning Association.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON FAMILY PLANNING ENDS

OW101447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Qingdao, June 10 (XINHUA) -- International cooperation in population control and family planning have been urged by Zhou Boping, China's vice minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, speaking at a tripartite seminar on family planning which closed in Yantai City today.

Zhou Boping said that population has become an increasingly important issue and that it is imperative to share information and experience and provide mutual assistance on this matter.

The five-day seminar held at Qingdao and Yantai, Shandong Province, involves the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the China Family Planning Association (CFPA).

A report published by the U.N. financed WORLD VIEW disclosed that the world population has reached 4.67 billion and that many parts of the world would be confronted with grave economic difficulties unless major changes in the population policy are taken.

Donald Lubin, deputy secretary-general of the IPPF said that China has established a unique system of giving social support to family planning. The nation is placing proper emphasis on both economic production and family planning. He said he was very much impressed by the support the Chinese people are giving to the government policy of one-child family. He also voiced appreciation for the way husbands can marry into their wives' families. This measure, he said, confronts the fear of parents who have only one daughter, observing that the feudal idea of men being superior to women is being changed in China.

Yu Wang, Vice-chairman of CFPA, reiterated China's policy of publicity and education in family planning and integration of government policy with mass willingness.

During the seminar the delegates discussed family planning, maternity and child care and contraceptive measures. The delegates visited Haiyang, Rongcheng, Wendong Counties and cities of Weihai and Yantai, pace-setters on family planning work in Shandong Province.

U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS AID TO SRV 'UNHELPFUL'

OW110802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Any aid to Vietnam would be "very unhelpful" as long as the country keeps its troops in Kampuchea, a senior U.S. official said here today.

Briefing reporters on Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke's visit next week, the official said the United States supports the view of the Association of South East Asian Nations and believes that such aid "would not be a constructive step."

The official, who declined to be identified under briefing rules, said a possible restoration of Australian aid to Hanoi would "make Vietnam believe that a military solution to the problem of Kampuchea could succeed rather than having to face the need of a political solution."

Robert Hawke became Australia's prime minister after winning an election in March. During the campaign, he said Australia should resume aid to Vietnam. However, he made it clear after taking office that Australia would not resume aid to Hanoi without consultations with the United States and other countries.

The official told reporters that Hawke's visit to the United States will provide another opportunity to affirm that the United States values Australia's role in regional and international affairs.

Hawke is scheduled to meet President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other leaders to discuss the U.S.-Australian alliance, East-West relations and other international issues.

WAN LI MEETS UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND PROFESSOR

OW111326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li this afternoon met with Dr Chun-tu Hsueh, professor of the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland, U.S.A.

Wan Li briefed Professor Hsueh on China's political situation and its position on some international issues.

Present on the occasion were Peng Peiyun, Chinese vice minister of education, and Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University.

The professor has come to China for a lecture tour at the invitation of Beijing University.

STATE COUNCILLOR HUANG HUA FETES U.S. ECONOMIST

OW110820 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1705 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Huang Hua this evening met American economist and editor in chief of MONTHLY COMMENTARY (Harley Magdov) and his wife and gave a banquet in honor of them.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION FETES U.S. COLLEGE DELEGATION

OW091435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1402 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with and feted here this evening a delegation from Stevens College of the United States led by Professor Donald Lee Scruggs.

The delegation arrived here on June 6 at the invitation of the Women's Federation.

OFFICIALS MARK DEATH OF AMERICAN FRIEND

OW102122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor, and Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, sent messages of condolence today to mark the death of Mrs Mary Clark Diamond, president of the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund. The messages were sent to her husband Dr Diamond.

Mrs Mary Clark Diamond, a personal friend of Huang Hua and Wang Bingnan, died in Kansas City on June 8.

Mrs Diamond founded the memorial fund in 1974 to carry out Edgar Snow's vow of promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. The fund has arranged many visits and lecture tours of the United States for noted Chinese scholars.

RUMORED CONSULATE EXCHANGE WITH USSR DENIED

OW140828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Qi Huaiyuan, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at the press briefing here this afternoon denied the rumor that China and the U.S.S.R. will set up consulates in each other's country.

He said: "Quite a number of correspondents said that according to Tokyo diplomatic sources, China and the Soviet Union have reached agreement in principle to set up consulates in Shanghai and Leningrad." "They asked whether such report is true. Our answer is that such report is groundless," he added.

N. KOREAN, JAPANESE LEADERS MOURN LIAO CHENGZHI

OW131906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Korean leader Kim Il-song, Japanese Government officials and noted personnel have sent messages of condolence in the last few days on the death of Liao Chengzhi, an outstanding Chinese leader.

Liao, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), died of sudden heartstroke here June 10.

Kim Il-song sent his message of condolence to Chinese Communist Party leaders Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the Japanese prime minister sent his message to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of House of Councillors, sent their messages to Ye Jianying, Chinese NPC chairman.

Messages of condolence received by Chinese leaders and Jing Puchun, wife of Liao Chengzhi, were also from:

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; former Japanese Prime Ministers Kakuei Tanaka, Takeo Miki, Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki; Susumu Nikaide, secretary general of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic-Party (LDP); Haruo Okada, vice speaker of the House of Representatives; Chozo Akiyama, vice president of the House of Councillors; Shigeko Ohira, wife of the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira; Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda; Kichizo Hosoda, the LDP chairman of the Executive Council; former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Masayoshi Ito and Yoshio Sakurachi; former Health and Welfare Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto; Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komei Party; and Toshio Doko, president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Nakasone Expresses Bereavement

OW112114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other government leaders have been making public speeches for the past two days expressing their bereavement over the death of Liao Chengzhi, a brilliant party and government leader of China. Last night, Nakasone told reporters that he had been extremely surprised and sad at learning of his death. He said Liao's death meant the loss of a key man responsible for laying the foundation of the Japan-China friendship link which is everlasting.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Liao made nothing of hardships when he served as liaison during the negotiations of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. He said he regrets the death of Liao who made great contributions to the Japan-China relations.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, in expressing his grief over the death of Liao, said Liao Chengzhi had been working hard as a bridge for the restoration of the two countries' diplomatic relations and consequently for the peace and friendship treaty and subsequent friendly relations.

Vice-Speaker of Japan's House of Representatives Haruo Okara also expressed deep sorrow over the death of Liao. Recalling his relations with him, Okada said: "30 years of friendship is too much to recall."

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION 10 JUN

OW102146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met this afternoon with a delegation from Niigata Prefecture of Japan led by its governor, Tafeo Kimi. The delegation arrived here on June 5 at the invitation of the People's Government of Heilongjiang Province to discuss matters related to the establishment of friendship ties between the province and the prefecture. During their meeting, Wang Zhen extended welcome to the governor, who is now on his third visit to China. Wang Zhen expressed the hope that Niigata and Heilongjiang will strengthen their cooperation in various fields following the establishment of their friendship ties in order to promote Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation.

Present at the meeting were Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

PRC, JAPAN SIGN FAMILY PLANNING MEMORANDUM

OW131350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- The China Family Planning Association (CFPA) and the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning Association (JOICFP), have signed a memorandum on implementation of a pilot project on family planning, maternity and child health and parasite control in China. The memorandum was signed here this afternoon by Yu Wang, vice president of the CFPA and Chojiro Kunii, executive director of JOICFP. According to the memorandum, the China Family Planning Association will select two rural areas with the total population of at least around 200,000 to implement the project. At JOICFP and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) will consider combined funding for the project promotion by the CFPA. The fund will be used mainly for training and exchange of personnel, purchase of transportation vehicles and medical equipment, and other necessary commodities. The first stage of the pilot will run for three years, starting January 1984.

PRC SAYS NEW SRV PARLEY PROPOSAL NOT RECEIVED

OW140836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- China has not received any new proposal from Vietnam, said Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, here at his weekly press conference this afternoon.

He said some correspondents said that Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of Vietnam, has put forward a proposal to conduct negotiations on improving Sino-Vietnamese relations through an intermediary. They asked whether China has received this proposal.

"Our answer is we have not received any such new proposal from the Vietnamese side," he said. "The Chinese Government's position on this question has been explicitly stated in the Foreign Ministry's statement on March first this year."

REPORTAGE ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Chen Muhua

OW131258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with Rabbie L. Namaliu, minister for foreign affairs and trade of Papua New Guinea, and his party. They had a friendly discussion on economic and trade relations between the two countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development in trade relations between the two countries in recent years and explored the possibilities for expanding trade and economic cooperation. Jia Shi, vice-minister of the foreign economic relations and trade was present.

Feted by Wu Xueqian

OW131718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here this evening that unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea is the basis for a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

Wu Xueqian made this statement at a banquet he gave for Rabbie L. Namaliu, minister for foreign affairs and trade of Papua New Guinea, and his party.

He said: "Recently in the international community, there have been a lot of talks and efforts designed to bring about a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. The well-intentioned desire for the realization and maintenance of peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region is understandable.

"In our view, however, the crux of the Kampuchean issue lies in the Vietnamese armed aggression and occupation of that country. Unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions is the basis for a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Any proposals or actions deviating from this precondition of Vietnamese troop withdrawal could only inflate the arrogance of the Vietnamese aggressors and impair efforts to seek a genuine settlement of the Kampuchean issue."

Wu Xueqian reaffirmed that the Chinese Government is ready to join the other Asian-Pacific countries in promoting peace and security in the region.

Wu Xueqian said: "The Chinese Government highly treasures the good relations existing between our two countries and will continue its efforts to develop them."

He said: "The Chinese people cherish friendly sentiments towards the people of South Pacific countries. China has always supported South Pacific countries in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and develop their national economies, supported their position for establishing a 200-nautical mile economic zone and protecting their legitimate rights and interests and appreciated the positive role played by the 'South Pacific Forum' in promoting regional cooperation."

"We have already established diplomatic relations with five South Pacific island states, including Papua New Guinea. The Chinese Government is ready to develop its friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence with those South Pacific island countries with which it has not yet established diplomatic ties."

Namaliu said that during the short period of time after his country's independence, the two countries have witnessed a "marked improvement" in trade and diplomatic relations.

"It is my government's firm belief that the relations between our two countries will continue to grow and develop to our mutual benefit," he said.

Namaliu said, "Papua New Guinea is concerned about the global superpower rivalry that has become intense in Asia, as well as neighboring regions. Stability of the international order is threatened by the events in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, in the Gulf region and in Lebanon."

"Papua New Guinea strongly believes that total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny, and commitment by all states to non-interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are essential for a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchea question. We are inclined to take sides with those countries which feel that Vietnam should be isolated, and that any direct bilateral aid should be discouraged."

He said, "The most important issue facing the world community today is the current economic recession, especially the adverse impact it has had on the economic and social well-being of Third World nations. Papua New Guinea joins other nations in recognizing that cooperation at the international level is urgently required to arrest and improve the deteriorating economic situation."

The banquet was held in the Diaoyutai Guest House.

Attending the banquet were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

SFRY'S MILKA PLANINC MEETS YAO YILIN 10 JUN

OW101902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, met this morning Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin who was here to attend the 6th Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

They informed each other of the socialist construction in their own countries and expressed the hope for further development of the friendship and cooperation between them.

Present on the occasion were Li Ke, head of the Chinese delegation of the UNCTAD session and Peng Guangwei, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAVIA REPORTAGE ON YAO YILIN VISIT

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit of Vice Premier Yao Yilin to the SFRY, including his address to the UNCTAD session, meetings with Yugoslav officials, and contacts with officials of other countries, in particular, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, see the Yugoslavia section of the 10 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC, POLAND SIGN TOURIST EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

OW131922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland have decided to exchange visits by tourist groups to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries.

Under a contract signed here today, the two countries' tourist organizations will provide necessary services for the tourist groups of each other. The contract, the first of its kind signed between the two countries since 1966, is effective as of today. The contract was signed by the visiting delegation of the China International Travel Service headed by its deputy general-manager Qiao Nuqin and the Polish State "Orbis" Travel Enterprise after talks between the two sides on the restoration and development of tourism between the two countries.

The China International Travel Service delegation, which arrived here on June 6, left for Hungary today. During its stay here, Jan Cisowski, chairman of the Polish National Travel Committee, received and had a cordial conversation with the Chinese delegation. He expressed satisfaction with the restoration of tourism between the two countries, and hoped for further expansion and development of such ties.

PRC SCORES S. AFRICA FOR EXECUTING ANC MEMBERS

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW101329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement here today condemning the South African racist regime for its crime of executing three African National Congress (ANC) members. The statement reads:

"The South African racist regime, in open defiance of strong opposition and protest by the international community and world opinion, executed in cold blood three freedom fighters of the African National Congress (ANC) of south Africa on 9 June 1983. This is another sanguinary crime committed by the South African authorities against the south African people. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this crime and strongly condemn it."

"The South African authorities have obstinately pursued a barbarous racist policy, depriving the large number of black and other coloured people in south Africa of their fundamental rights and subjecting them to brutal oppression and persecution. It is perfectly just for the south African people to wage struggle in various forms to achieve basic human rights and racial equality. Their struggle has won sympathy and support from all justice-upholding countries and peoples the world over. In trying to stamp out by bloody repression the struggle of the south African people against racism and for freedom and equality, the South African authorities can only arouse even stronger resistance."

"The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the south African people in their just struggle till they win final victory."

Message to ANC

OW101944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The Association for International Understanding of China sent a message today to the African National Congress (ANC) condemning the South African regime for executing three ANC members.

The message said: The South African racist regime, in open defiance of strong protest by the international community and world opinion, executed three freedom fighters of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. "This is another vicious crime committed by the South African authorities against the south African people."

The message said: The association "expresses great indignation at this crime and strongly condemns it, and firmly supports the African people in their just struggle against racism and the struggle for national liberation."

Further Messages to Congress

OW111538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Three Chinese organizations today condemned the South African racist regime for executing three members of the African National Congress (ANC).

In its message to the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said: "The Chinese workers and trade unions will, as always, support the South African workers and people in their just struggle against racism and for national liberation."

The All-China Women's Federation said in its message to the women's section of the African National Congress: "The Chinese women express utmost indignation at and strongly condemn the crime perpetrated by the South African regime and 'deeply sympathize with the South African women and children who have long been cruelly oppressed by South African racism and firmly support the South African people's just struggle.'"

In its message to the youth section of the African National Congress, the All-China Youth Federation said: "We strongly condemn the cold-blooded crime of the South African regime and firmly support the South African people and youth in their just struggle against racism and for national liberation."

Ji PENGFEI MEETS WITH MALIAN DELEGATION 10 JUN

OW101335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and state councillor, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with a friendship delegation from the Malian People's Democratic Union led by M'bouille Siby, member of the union's Central Executive Bureau.

After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a banquet for the guests. Present on both occasions were Jiang Guanghau, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the Organizational Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Boubacar Toure, Malian ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here yesterday as guests of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON PERUVIAN SENATE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Arrives in Beijing

OW112234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Sandro Mariategui Chiappe, president of the Peruvian Senate, and Mrs Mariategui arrived here by plane this evening at the invitation of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Mariategui is the first Peruvian Senate president to visit China. Welcoming the Peruvian guests at the airport were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China.

Meets Ulanhu

OW120942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Sandro Mariategui Chiappe, senate president of Peru, and Mrs Mariategui.

Ulanhu extended his warm greetings to Mariategui, the first senate president from Peru. He said that both China and Peru are countries of ancient history. The friendly relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations is satisfactory, he added.

Mariategui said that his current visit to China is fulfilment of a long-cherished desire to see the achievements of the Chinese people. The friendly relations between Peru and China date back to ancient days, he said, adding that Peru has many citizens of Chinese origin.

Ulanhu briefed the Peruvian guests on the system of the National People's Congress in China and the current First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

Feted by Ulanhu

OW122042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet for Sandro Mariategui Chiappe, president of the Peruvian Senate, and Mrs Mariategui in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the banquet. In his speech, Ulanhu praised the Peruvian people for their efforts to defend their state sovereignty and independence, develop their national economy and culture under the leadership of President Fernando Belaunde Terry. Ulanhu said that in international affairs, the Peruvian people is devoted to promote the unity and cooperation among the Latin American countries and the progress of the integration of Latin-America, adhere to the initial principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, strengthen cooperation with the developing countries and do their best for the establishment of a just and fair world economic order.

Ulanhu said: "China and Peru are developing countries. We love peace and oppose all interference from outside. In international affairs, we support each other and cooperate in harmony. We carry on exchanges and cooperation and learn from and help each other to make up our deficiencies in many fields. We are satisfied with the constant development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." Ulanhu said that Mariategui's current visit to China will open a new chapter of friendly contacts between the Peruvian Senate and China's N.P.C. and further promote the friendship between the two peoples and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Mariategui said that visitors from all over the world marvelled at the Chinese people's achievements in raising their living standard and cultural level and these won admiration and respect from the world society. "Countries east and west of the Pacific should unite and make common efforts to draw up a grand blueprint which represents the genuine aspiration of the entire humanity," he said.

Mariategui said that there are many ties linking China and Peru. In remote past, peoples of the two countries understood each other. And today, relations between these two countries become more substantial.

He said: "China and Peru have every reason to join their efforts and sympathize with each other, especially today when the great Chinese nation is realizing a grand plan."

Mariategui said that the Peruvian people appreciate the Chinese Government and people who have perfectly combined their wisdom and modern technology with their traditional forces, and are working for solving the essential problems such as food, clothing, public health, housing and education. This increases the confidence of all developing countries in the Non-Aligned Movement.

He said: "Our visit is paying at a time when China is in a historic moment and is holding the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress at which a new leading body will be elected to perfect this great country and government in accordance with its new constitution.

"I sincerely hope that this will bring the Chinese people wellbeing and prosperity," he said.

Mr and Mrs Mariategui will visit Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou after their stay in Beijing.

Present at the banquet were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Hu Lijiao, Luo Tian and Liu Dan, chairmen and vice-chairman of the standing committees, of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, and the Beijing Municipal People's Congress respectively.

Also present were Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China, and diplomatic officials of the Peruvian Embassy here.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

Peng Zhen Joins Discussions

OW131648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen said today that the process of selecting state leaders through combined efforts of the top leadership and the populace will ensure the smooth progress of the work in all fields. Vice-chairman of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee, Peng Zhen made this statement at a panel session which he attended as a Beijing deputy to the current NPC.

He noted that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in 1978, the party and the state have, on the whole, solved the major issues of political, economic and ideological lines.

Peng Zhen said that the NPC deputies were starting deliberations on the list of candidates for the state leaders. To make a success of the elections is of paramount importance for ensuring the correct implementation of state policies for various fields of work and a sound growth of the economy.

He said that scrutiny of possible candidates should be done by both the top leadership and people down below. They should be examined from all sides and through repeated consultations and deliberations before the final choices are made by election at the National People's Congress which represents the billion people of China.

"We judge a candidate by his action, not by his words," Peng Zhen said. "Citizens whose action in revolution and construction shows that they serve the people wholeheartedly and are capable of representing the people's fundamental interests and leading the country's socialist modernization drive should be elected to leading posts of the state."

Peng Zhen also said that it is essential to do a good job of both economic and ideological work. With the abolition of the system of exploitation, production becomes the foundation for all other work. It is also imperative to raise people's ideological awareness. Success in these two areas will make it easier to solve all other problems.

To enhance their own ideological awareness, he added, people should study dialectical materialism and, particularly, historical materialism, and transform their subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world. Understanding of the inexorable course of social development will enable people consciously to follow the inevitable road of history -- the road of socialism.

Publicizing Constitution Stressed

OW131136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the National People's Congress reported that the new Constitution adopted by China last year is being implemented conscientiously across the country. They said this while discussing at NPC panel sessions the need for further efforts to publicize the Constitution.

Ge Qi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress, said such efforts should continue for a long time in order to raise the people's legal consciousness.

to promote democracy, he added, it is imperative to put the interests of the people in the first place.

Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Congress, said an extensive survey conducted in the province last month shows that the local people's congresses and governments are working conscientiously to ensure the implementation of the constitution. More than 10,300 middle schools in Henan have set up courses to educate the students in the legal system and socialist ethics, he said.

Zhao Wenfu said there is still a tendency among some people to substitute authority for law. "People's congresses at all levels must wage resolute struggles against any law-breaking action so as to preserve the sanctity of law," he said.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, called for efforts to step up economic and administrative legislation to keep pace with the country's modernization drive. This is particularly important in view of the reform in China's economic system, with the emergence of a variety of economic sectors, methods of management and circulation channels, he said. New laws have to be formulated to cope with the new economic situation, he stressed.

Qin Hezhen said it is also necessary to ensure observance of the economic laws already in force, such as the laws on food hygiene, environmental protection, contracts and trademarks. "Sometimes," he said, "violations of these laws have not been dealt with properly. This is of course not helpful to the nation's economic development."

Responsibility System Helps Dazhai

OW131349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Dazhai brigade in Shanxi Province, once a pace-setter in China's agriculture and later a proponent of egalitarianism during the "Cultural Revolution," has benefited tremendously from the job responsibility system in recent years. This statement was made by Luo Guibo, former governor of Shanxi, while discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the Sixth National People's Congress.

Thanks to the system of determining remuneration for each household on the basis of production, the average income per capita in Dazhai brigade hit an all-time high of 231 yuan last year, or 33 percent above 1978 when the system was not yet introduced.

The average income of peasants in the whole of Xiyang County, where Dazhai is located, reached 215 yuan in 1982, an 80 percent increase over 1978 and also an all-time record.

Luo Guibo, who mentioned these changes in Dazhai and Xiyang while describing the rural situation in Shanxi, attributed them to the elimination of the influences of the "left" deviation there. This has made it possible to overcome the long-standing problem of issuing arbitrary orders in production and stressing egalitarianism in distribution and has thus fired the peasants' initiative, Luo said.

Dazhai brigade had set an example for the whole nation by its spirit of hard struggle before the "Cultural Revolution," Luo said. However, he said, it developed an ultra-left tendency and became a notorious example of "eating out of the same big pot" during the "Cultural Revolution."

The erroneous practices in Dazhai were then imposed on the whole of Xiyang County and those who disagreed were criticized, he said. The peasants' enthusiasm was dampened.

In Xiyang, Luo said, the first to introduce the all-round contracting system, a more thorough-going form of the responsibility system, were those brigades that had been criticized. Other brigades followed suit when they saw the success of the system.

Dazhai started with the system of contracted responsibilities on the basis of work groups, but the peasants found it unsatisfactory. Beginning in January 1983, they switched over to the all-round contracting system, with the 130 households each contracting to work a piece of the farmland in the village. Under the contracts signed by the households, each contractor must turn over to the brigade 3.75 tons of grain for use of each hectare of land while keeping the balance for themselves.

While ensuring sufficient food grain for the peasants, Luo said, Xiyang County has fulfilled or overfulfilled the state quotas for agricultural tax and purchase and sold in additional 55,000 tons of grain to the state every year since 1979. "Crops are growing well in Xiyang," Luo said. "Total grain output in the county may set a new record this year, barring unexpected natural disasters."

Efforts to diversify the economy and encourage sideline occupations have helped to increase the peasants' earnings considerably. Dazhai Brigade, Luo said, has started food processing mills and opened an alumina pit and a small coal mine. One peasant family bought a truck and two others each bought a tractor. Many families are building new houses and purchasing new furniture. Both the material and cultural wellbeing of the peasants has improved.

Rural and urban fairs, which were banned previously, have been reopened with brisk business, making it more convenient for the people and promoting industrial and agricultural production, Luo Guibo said.

Specialists' Training Stressed

W140854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 14 Jun 83

Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Professor Gu Chaohao, vice-president of Fudan University, said he welcomes Premier Zhao Ziyang's emphasis of intellectual development as a necessary condition for China's modernization. Speaking at one of the panel meetings of the National People's Congress, Professor Gu Chaohao said: "It is our glorious task to train more top-notch specialists for the nation." He said he would devote all his energies to this cause.

The professor noted in particular that China has begun awarding master's and doctoral degrees. This, he said, represented "a step forward in China's education", showing that the country is now paying greater attention to training high-level specialists.

An authority in differential geometry and mathematics-physics, he said postgraduates could be tutored by a group of specialists working collectively and not separately, so that they would be able to assimilate the good points of all.

More than 1,000 postgraduates are studying for doctoral degrees at present, he said, but they do not cover all the necessary disciplines. He suggested establishing more disciplines for postgraduates.

Professor Gu Chaohao began tutoring postgraduates in 1960. "As tutors, we pay particular attention to helping our students increase their ability to conduct research and solve practical problems independently," he said.

"I am sure we will produce more doctors from among the young people in the next five years and they will surpass us in scientific achievements," Professor Gu said.

Gansu Governor Proposes Improvements

OW101234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Inspired by the nation's achievements announced by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the National People's Congress, the new governor of Gansu, northwest China, came up with a bold plan to change the backward state of his province in soonest possible time. Speaking at a panel session, Chen Guangyi, 49, proposed to exploit the rich resources of coal, petroleum and nonferrous metals, expand light industry, and diversify Gansu's economy by encouraging oil seeds, medicinal herbs and fruit growing and hog raising. He also stressed planting trees and grass in arid areas, ameliorate natural conditions in general and maintain an ecological balance.

One of the reasons for Gansu's lagging behind economically and culturally, he said, was failure to make the best possible use of intellectuals. To develop intellectual resources and technologies, Chen proposed the establishment of six more colleges by 1985, bringing the number of institutions of higher learning to 19.

His bold plan to make Gansu a prosperous province drew enthusiastic response from his fellow deputies at the session. Li Dengying, 69, former governor of Gansu, said he fully supported Chen Guangyi's proposals. Li Dengying, who is now chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, called on fellow deputies to support the new governor in implementing his plan.

A 1953 graduate from the Northeast Engineering College, Chen Guangyi was elected governor last April on the recommendation of Governor Li. Chen is the second youngest of the newly elected governors and mayors in China's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Born in Fujian Province, the new governor had been in charge of industrial designing for a dozen years in Gansu and later of economic planning.

Li Dengying said he believed Chen Guangyi was an ideal person for leading the 20 million people in Gansu to make the province prosperous. Noting that Chen is more familiar with industry, Li advised him to make frequent tours of the countryside to get first-hand experience and learn the ropes of supervising the rural economy.

Yin Fatang Praises Xizang Volunteers

OW111002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Fifty engineers, technicians, teachers, agronomists, veterinarians and other professionals have applied to go and work in Tibet in letters to the Tibet delegation to the National People's Congress in the past few days. In addition, more than 20 students who will graduate from Shandong University this summer have expressed the same desire, according to the delegation.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said the delegation has received some 100 letters since the current NPC session opened on June 6. He said the letters reflected the intense interest of the people throughout the country in the development of Tibet.

Since its peaceful liberation in 1951, Yin Fatang said, Tibet has received generous assistance in manpower, material and funds from the central government and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. "The supply of skilled personnel," he added, "is of course the most important aid to scientifically and technically backward Tibet." With such generous support, Tibet will certainly be able to advance faster than expected, Yin Fatang said.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF LIAO CHENGZHI'S DEATH

Three Old Colleagues Mourn

OW121700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Three old colleagues of Liao Chengzhi's today expressed their deep condolences on the death of this outstanding party and state leader who passed away on June 10. One of them was Rong Gaotang, secretary-general of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and adviser to the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, who is also a deputy to the National People's Congress.

In deep sorrow he recalled his close ties with the deceased. "I made a telephone call to Vice-Chairman Liao on June 2, asking him to write an inscription for the journal CHINA'S SPORTS on the occasion of its 30th anniversary," Rong said. "He readily agreed. I never expected that this call should become my last talk with him."

Rong Gaotang had worked with Liao Chengzhi for more than 30 years. In the days shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, Liao became vice-chairman of the preparatory committee for the Communist Youth League Central Committee while Rong was the secretary-general. "I found Liao Chengzhi a talented leader who always took the overall interests of the nation into account," Rong said. "His amiable character, open-mindedness and readiness to help others made it a pleasure to work with him."

A sports fan himself, Liao always concerned himself with the development of physical culture in China, Rong said. As the honorary president of the Chinese Football Association, Liao did a lot of work to promote the sport and help Chinese football teams raise their standards. "His death is a great loss not only to our party and country, but also to Chinese sports circles," Rong Gaotang said. "We pledge to carry out his behest and improve the standards of China's sports, football in particular."

Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said that President Liao made tremendous contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship and that his death is a great loss to this cause. Sun said he had worked for Sino-Japanese friendship under the leadership of Liao Chengzhi since 1952. The growth of Sino-Japanese relations was inseparable from Liao's efforts over the years, he added.

Under the leadership of Premier Zhou Enlai, he said, Liao Chengzhi worked for people-to-people friendship with Japan from 1952 to 1962 and opened a broad avenue from scratch. This led to the establishment of the Liao Chengzhi and Tatsunosuke Takasaki offices in the two capitals, promoting Sino-Japanese friendship to semi-official levels, Sun said. Sun Pinghua was a one-time chief representative at the Liao Chengzhi office in Tokyo.

Even after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972, Liao Chengzhi continued to stress people-to-people contacts as the basis for closer Sino-Japanese friendship, Sun Pinghua recalled. Liao also encouraged the formation of official bonds of friendship between Chinese and Japanese cities. He helped organize the conference of Chinese and Japanese public figures and acted as the chairman of the Chinese committee. He paid great attention to exchanges between Chinese and Japanese youth.

Sun Pinghua said he went to Japan in May this year to celebrate the centenary of Magosaburo Yoshimura, an old friend of the Chinese people. Before he left, Sun Pinghua recalled, Liao Chengzhi told him to go and see some old friends in Japan. "It's a pity that when I returned, he was not in Beijing and later was hospitalized, so I didn't get to tell him about my trip to Japan," Sun said.

With deep grief, Sun Pinghua said he had been very much impressed by Liao's moral qualities. "I will always cherish his teachings, carry on his behest and work still harder to promote friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples," Sun said.

Zhuang Mingli, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said Liao Chengzhi had made contributions not only to the Chinese revolution but also to the cause of preserving peace throughout the world. His death, Zhuang said, is a loss not only to China but also to world peace. Zhuang Mingli came to know Liao Chengzhi in 1948 and worked with him in the federation for more than 30 years. Zhuang said Overseas Chinese were pleased to have Liao Chengzhi in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs. Liao Chengzhi always tried to take time out to meet Overseas Chinese when they returned to China and he left a deep impression on their minds, he said. So, he added, Overseas Chinese and those returned are grieved over his death.

Democratic Party Leaders Mourn

OW140814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of democratic parties, Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese in Beijing joined in mourning the death of Liao Chengzhi and hailing his outstanding contributions to the nation. Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said Liao Chengzhi died at a time when China needed his service more than ever before. Liao had promised, Hu Ziang said, to discuss with him ways of coordinating efforts of his federation and the State Council Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs in international exchanges after the political consultative conference. His untimely death made this impossible, he said. "We will carry on the tasks he left behind," Hu Ziang said.

Ye Shengtao, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said the death of Liao Chengzhi deprived China of an excellent state leader who was respected by the Chinese people and people in many other countries and an outstanding statesman who had contributed to the great unity of the Chinese nation and all the peace-loving people the world over. "In honoring his memory, we must continue to carry forward this cause left unfinished by Liao Chengzhi," Ye said.

Zhuang Xiquan, president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, spoke highly of Liao Chengzhi's endeavors as the federation's honorary president to help and unite Overseas Chinese.

Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang, recalled his friendship and cooperation with Liao Chengzhi over the past 60 years. "We should learn from his dedication to the Chinese people, to the great cause of reunifying the country and to world peace," Huang said.

Cai Xiao, chairman of the council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: "Liao Chengzhi's many important speeches concerning the Taiwan issue were a source of great encouragement to all Taiwan compatriots. He will always live in our memory."

Sun Xiaocun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, paid high tribute to Liao Chengzhi for his adherence to principle in major issues. "His noble quality as a proletarian revolutionary is worth our emulation," he said.

Zheng Jian, secretary-general of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said that Liao Chengzhi always urged the federation to unite with the 18 million people on the island. "Grief-stricken over his sudden death," Zheng said, "the federation wrote a letter to Mrs. Liao on June 11, expressing our deep gratitude to him for his concern about the people on Taiwan. The 18 million people there will always cherish his memory."

Hong Kong, Macao Deputies Mourn

OW131904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Celebrities from Hong Kong and Macao attending the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a special meeting here today to cherish the memory of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee, who died June 10. K.C. Wong, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong, said he admired Liao Chengzhi for his great concern over compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and his indelible contributions to the cause of getting Taiwan back to the motherland and reunifying the country. "We should exert our utmost to continue the work he left unfinished," he added.

Wong Hak-lap, chairman of Hong Kong Tai Ching Co., said that Liao Chengzhi was learned and prestigious, and the Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad held him in great esteem. He was loyal to the country and the people, and his death is a great loss to them. "I'll do my utmost for the four modernizations and the reunification of the country," he said. "I think this is a better way of honoring his memory."

Xu Si-ming, chairman of the Hong Kong Mirror Publishing Co., said that he had enjoyed a close friendship with Liao Chengzhi and benefited from his kind advice for almost 40 years.

Other speakers at the meeting, including Li Tsechung, T.K. Ann, Yau Shing-Cheung, Percy Chen and Hui Tung-Leung, said that they would turn grief into strength, close their ranks and push ahead to fulfill the behest of the deceased.

PLA TRAINING SQUADRON RETURNS FROM PACIFIC CRUISE

OW131429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1408 GMT 12 Jun 83

[By reporters Du Zhongwei and Wang Jinzhong]

[Text] Zhanjiang, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- A PLA naval training squadron returned to Zhangjiang Harbor on 11 June from a cruise which covered more than 6,000 nautical miles in the western Pacific Ocean, after successfully completing various training duties.

The training squadron consisted of a 20,000-ton-class supply ship and a 2,000-ton-class transport. Some 100 ship's and submarine captains, navigators and navigation instructors of some naval schools took part in the long-distance training cruise and all are young cadres. The long-distance training cruise was an important measure taken by the Navy to ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

The training squadron began the cruise from Zhangjiang on 18 May, sailed through the Xisha Islands and reached China's southernmost part -- Zengmu Ansha in the Nansha Islands. Then it entered the vast western Pacific Ocean through the Balintang Channel, turned back near Iwo Jima, sailed through the Osumi Strait into the East China Sea and returned to Zhanjiang via the Taiwan Strait. During the cruise the young naval cadres stood the rigorous test of complex weather and tempered their thinking, work style and skills. The results of evaluation show that all those who took part in the training cruise earned good standings in astronomical and loran fixes, nautical chart work, weather analysis and forecasting, hydrological and geographical surveys and ship handling.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS WORLD-RECORD HIGHJUMPER

OW122042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this evening with Chinese high jumper Zhu Jianhua, who broke the world record yesterday, and his coach Hu Hongfei.

Zhu Jianhua said during the meeting his next goal is to break the 2.40 meters. Xi Zhongxun asked Zhu about his study and training and said to Zhu "you are very young. You can be sure to make it after hard training so long as you have confidence."

Present were Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Rong Gaotang, secretary general of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and adviser to the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, and others.

YANG JINGREN ATTENDS OPENING OF LECTURE SERIES

OW140201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 12 Jun 83

[By reporter Liu Aomin]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the China Democratic League held an opening ceremony for a series of multi-academic lectures at the auditorium of the Museum of Chinese History this afternoon. More than 300 persons attended the opening ceremony.

The lectures will not end until the middle of August. They are on 10 special subjects, including science, engineering, economics, aesthetics, journalism and environmental protection. More than 10 scholars and experts will serve as lecturers or chairmen for those subjects. They include Zhu Guangqian, a well-known aesthete; Qian Jiaju, an economist; and Qian Weichang, an expert on mechanics.

More than 1,700 persons from institutions of higher learning and scientific research organizations in various parts of the country have applied for admission to the lectures.

The China Democratic League has a number of intellectuals, experts and scholars among its membership. Since as early as the end of 1982, the Central Committee of the league has planned to take advantage of this favorable condition to give the multi-subject academic lectures in order to contribute to China's development of intellectual resources and the four modernizations. In past 6 months or so, scholars and experts selected to give the lectures have worked hard day and night to prepare the lectures.

Chu Tunan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, presided over today's opening ceremony. Vice Chairman Fei Xiaotong delivered an opening speech. Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony.

ZHANG AIPING ATTENDS SICHUAN FUNCTIONS

Opera Festival Performances

HK110108 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Summary] The 21-day first round of performances of the provincial festival of Sichuan opera came to a successful end on 10 June. This was the largest such festival since the founding of the state. State Councillor and Minister of Defense Zhang Aiping watched many of the performances and wrote an inscription for the festival.

The closing ceremony was attended by Comrade Zhang Aiping and by provincial party, government, and Army leaders, including Tan Qilong, Yang Rudai, Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, Ren Baige, Tian Bao, Zhang Xiushu, and Jiang Minkuan.

Chengdu Awards Ceremony

HK130248 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Summary] An awards ceremony to mark the conclusion of the national acrobatic gymnastics championships was held in Chengdu yesterday evening. Present at the function were State Councillor and Minister of Defense Zhang Aiping, Sichuan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee Chairman Tan Qilong, and Chengdu PLA units Commander Wang Chenghan. Zhang Aiping and Tan Qilong presented awards to the participants.

DENG LIQUN ON CONDUCTING PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

HK100932 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by Deng Liqun: "One Appeal, One Plea (Speech Delivered at the First Annual Academic Convention of the Historical Society and the Opening of the Third Congress of Historical Circles)"]

[Text] Veteran Zhou has made a fine speech. I am very grateful to him for encouraging me. At the annual convention of the historical society, all comrades expected that Comrades Yaobang and Qiaomu would meet them and give a speech. On behalf of these two comrades, I wish to extend my cordial regards to you, particularly to the experts, scholars, professors, and historical academic workers of the older generation.

Actually, I am not qualified to talk on the historical academic issue and although I declined time and again I failed. My job is to do propaganda work. After consulting with Comrade Danian, I have decided to appeal to you comrades at the convention, from the angle of propaganda work, and request you all to conduct patriotic education among our people, proceeding from different aspects and by adopting various methods. This is the common duty which must be shouldered by all our comrades who are engaged in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The historical circles have the duty to shoulder still greater responsibilities.

The subjects of our propaganda work include children, juveniles, youths, middle-aged and elderly people; people working in the various fronts of industry, agriculture, the Army, schools, commerce, and other trades; league, party, democratic party members and members of various mass organizations; and the broad masses. We must conduct patriotic ideological education among all these people. Our historical academic workers not only have the duty but also have better conditions for carrying out the work in this respect. China has a long history. The people of all nationalities of our country have, through a long period of labor and a life of struggle, evolved many profound and fine traditions. China's historical circles themselves have a profound patriotic tradition. Through historical research, teaching, writing, and in other ways, our comrades working in the historical circles can play a unique and important role in conducting patriotic education among the people.

Without the Communist Party there would be no New China. Only socialism and communism can save China. This is the truth that has been proved in the past, and also is yet to be proved in the future. The profound meaning of this great truth covers much ground. In brief, it can be indicated in the following: From the national democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, this is an inevitable law of development of China's revolution in modern history; from patriotism to communism, this is the common road taken by all the advanced elements of modern China in the past and is also a road for them to follow at present and in the future.

The Chinese Communists have combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China. Therefore, history has proved that they are the most loyal patriots.

From now to the end of this century, the historical meaning of patriotism should be the three great tasks put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Of the three great tasks, loving the motherland and socialism have a close and inseparable relationship in socialist society. The unification of the motherland is still a pending task. Furthermore, we are confronted with the menace of the hegemonist policy pursued by the two superpowers. It is possible and also necessary for the people of various nationalities residing in mainland China, Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen, Mazu, Hong Kong, Macao, and Overseas Chinese and Chinese with foreign citizenship living abroad to form a broad united front.

Due to differences in age, educational level, division of labor, social experience, and degree of consciousness among the people, it will be more easily accepted by the broad patriots if we conducting ideological education proceeding from patriotic education. Due to historical conditions and the present state of social development and the international situation, there are some people in China who have, in fact, still not accepted communism. However, with regard to patriotism, the majority of people, including those who have still not accepted communism, can have a common language. Except for a handful of people, it is the common desire of all that our great motherland be independent and strong, and our national honor vindicated. Therefore, we can enlist support from a majority of the masses provided we proceed from patriotism.

Along with the development of the socialist cause on all fronts in China and the adherence of foreign policy to maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, we have confidence that the consciousness of the broad patriots will gradually be raised to the level of communism. They will be of one heart and one mind, and will make common efforts for realizing the ideal of communism. In order to combine patriotism with communist ideology, we must conduct such education in various fields.

In light of my own thinking and my limited knowledge, I would like to raise some topics and express some of my hopes.

Some 30-odd years have passed since the founding of the PRC. Under Comrade Qiaomu's proposal, we have already started to compile the "Modern China" series. There are more than 200 books in which the various departments and committees have entered their names for the compilation. Comrade Qiaomu has also proposed the compilation of a "Geography of China" series, which is now being planned. The initial topics of more than 90 books have already been worked out. It is possible that the above two series will be special works. The publication center also intends to publish a collection of popular books, that is, a patriotic collection. This collection will include a variety of subjects of all fields and be distributed in large quantities. This collection will include the success of revolution and construction achieved on various fronts since the founding of the PRC. They must be written in a popular style, some long and some short, so as to meet the needs of all kinds of people in conducting patriotic education. The exemplary deeds of those heroic figures who have struggled for the smooth development of our cause in the past 30 years or so should also be respectively written into various reading materials. The "Geography of China" series, including scenic spots and historical sites, famous mountains and great rivers, and all kinds of abundant resources, should also respectively be written into popular and special books. I heard with my own ears the expression of some young people that when they viewed the beautiful motherland, their feelings were kindled for cherishing the motherland and they made up their mind to develop and contribute all to the motherland.

China has a long history, and it is worth writing special books on the important historical events and figures of various periods. It is necessary to first emphasize modern historical figures and events because these are closely related to the present generation and the next. Modern Chinese history is one in which China was humiliated by imperialists and capitalists, and also one in which the patriots of all strata heroically fought the aggressors. It is quite necessary to manifest this part of history. In the history of China, there are many great writers, poets, musicians, dramatists, performing artists, and calligraphers. There are also many famous prose works, poems, songs, dramas, paintings, and musical compositions which must be introduced and publicized among our people and youths. In the scientific and technological fields, we also had successes which led the world. Only afterward did we fall behind the ranks. In the last 100-odd years, particularly after the founding of the PRC, we have also made contributions to the world in science and technology, which must also be written one by one in detail.

Our cultural relics are abundant and can be traced back to ancient times. We better ask veteran Zhou whether this is right or not. So far as I know, the history of some countries in the world are well-matched with ours. However, regarding cultural relics and historical sites, I am afraid no country in the world can match us. (Zhou Gucheng interposed: In whatever respect, we have the greatest number of cultural relics and historical sites. This is true.) Therefore, it is quite necessary to select some materials from these cultural relics and historical sites that can explain the development of China's history and China's contribution to world civilization, and write books on them.

There are now 56 nationalities in China, including the Han nationality. There are also some minor nationalities that are not formally named. The history of these nationalities the mutual relations between these nationalities in history, and the role played and contributions made by these nationalities should all be written in books, which will educate the people. In a word, the accumulation of our science and culture, the development of our fine tradition, the creation of spiritual wealth, the contributions made by the laboring people of all nationalities, and their lofty patriotic character, intelligence, and wisdom should all be written in various books, whereby we can conduct education and publicity among young people and those who are ignorant in this respect. Not only should social scientists write such books, natural scientists should also do so. After these books are written, they should, from different angles, enable young people and our generation to build their knowledge, and thus enrich their patriotic sentiments and arouse their patriotic zeal.

Certainly, what I have said is not quite perfect. You comrades are scholars and experts. I expect that after raising this problem, the historical circles will first go into action, and by means of teaching, research, and writing, everyone will undertake the responsibility of carrying out patriotic education among our people. If possible, I believe we can first draft some topics at this national convention. Under favorable conditions and with adequate manpower, we can possibly accomplish a number of works this year. As to which units and comrades will undertake what topics, I think you can have a consultation meeting and let the comrades voluntarily undertake jobs. Here the historical society can play the role of regulating, linking, and interchanging experiences. If this work is done well, besides accomplishing other tasks, we can also achieve relevant successes in this field. With our leading role, we can then influence all comrades engaged in historical work to participate in this job. After the historical circles have set an example, it can also give impetus to the comrades of other branches of learning to follow their lead.

Today I have made such a request on this occasion and I think you comrades should consider whether it should or should not be done. (Zhou Gucheng replied: It should be done.)

RENMIN RIBAO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF READING DRIVE

HK110722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Major Event of Far-Reaching Significance -- Commenting on the Reading Activities Among Staff and Workers in Shanghai Municipality"]

[Text] The "revitalizing China" reading activities conducted among staff and workers in Shanghai Municipality are activities of far-reaching significance. The aim of these activities is to raise the patriotic and communist ideological consciousness of staff and workers. These activities help staff and workers increase their knowledge, mold their temperament, raise their consciousness, and foster new values. These activities were initiated not long ago but have yielded fruitful results. They should be encouraged and popularized among all staff and workers throughout the country.

The reason why these reading activities have been successfully carried out among staff and workers in Shanghai Municipality is that they meet the needs of young workers, conform to the interests of the working class, and were voluntarily conducted by the workers. The development of these activities depends on people who make great efforts to promote them and who take the lead in participating in them. These activities have blazed a new path for strengthening and improving ideological and political work among staff and workers and for improving the quality of their culture.

At present, the number of staff and workers amounts to some 110 million, and the great majority of them are good. However, we must also see that great changes have taken place among staff and workers in the past few years: millions of experienced old workers with high consciousness have retired, workers who were trained by the party over a long time and who were tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. As a result of the decade of internal turmoil, some young staff and workers have little knowledge and their consciousness is very low. A very few of them even lack mental ballast and have gone astray. Our party always holds that the phenomenon of passiveness among some young workers is a temporary phenomenon under specific historical conditions and that this phenomenon will gradually disappear with the progress of the society. That the broad mass of staff, workers, and youths are endeavoring to "revitalize China" is the real essence of things and an expression of the historical tide of our times. The reading activities conducted among staff and workers in Shanghai and other places have proved this. A major issue our party and country are faced with is to adopt various measures to train a new generation of people for communism who have ideals, moral integrity, and cultural knowledge and who observe discipline. A thousand-li journey starts with the first step. We must do solid work to strengthen education in ideals, ethics, and culture among staff and workers. The experience of Shanghai has proved conducting reading activities among staff and workers, raising their thinking to a higher realm, arousing their patriotism, enriching their lives in their spare time, and shortening the time for them to become better educated are of great help and far-reaching significance to accelerating the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and to effecting a change for the better in social practices and habits.

Marx once said: "I will never rest content. The more I read, the less content I am and the more I feel my lack of knowledge. Science is extremely subtle." ("Marx in His Youth") We must be thirsty for knowledge and have the spirit to make progress before we will read. Only when we are fully aware of the scarcity of our knowledge can we thoroughly understand the importance of mastering knowledge. At present, more and more young staff and workers have come to understand that in the journey of life, sighing, hesitating, and complaining will not help in the least. Only by doubling our efforts to make up for lost time and studying with great eagerness can we enrich our minds with knowledge within the shortest possible time, understand the real significance of life, and wholeheartedly contribute our strength to socialist modernization. Reading activities among staff and workers are a good method to lead the people's consciousness and enthusiasm along a correct path, and these activities have an extensive foundation among the masses and have great vitality.

Fine Communist Youth League member Zhang Haidi has set an example in seeking knowledge and studying diligently. Zhang Haidi said: "Our brains need nourishment. In addition to the blood's supply of nourishment to meet physiological needs, our brains also need spiritual nourishment derived from broad and profound knowledge." She also said: "I have discovered that without books and knowledge, I will collapse and will soon die." ("Zhang Haidi's Diary") Therefore, she reads with unparalleled perseverance and serves the people with knowledge she has mastered. If we further learn from Zhang Haidi's deeds in the course of conducting reading activities, we will certainly arouse more and more staff and workers to foster revolutionary ideals and study hard to revitalize China.

The key to developing activities lies in giving systematic guidance. We must help staff and workers understand that in order to master knowledge and to improve our accomplishments we must study hard and temper ourselves in practice. Study is a process of systematically mastering science and culture and is also a process of destroying the old and establishing the new.

If a person wants to become a real communist and an activist in building socialism, he should endeavor to master modern science and culture, familiarize himself with his profession and skills, and at the same time, he should consciously pay attention to remolding his ideology. The crude methods for ideological remolding have been abandoned. However, our times demand that we should meet the needs of socialist modernization, study hard, and consciously remold our world outlook. Ideological remolding in this way will make us purer and nobler and will continuously increase our cognitive ability.

In organizing reading activities among staff and workers, we must strengthen leadership by party committees, give full play to the role of the trade union, the CYL, and educational departments; and organize general cooperation with relevant departments such as publication departments, newspapers, periodicals, libraries, and cultural centers. Leaders at all levels must work earnestly to really understand to give proper guidance according to specific conditions of workers. We should not practice formalism. In view of differences in age, experience, cultural level, posts, receptive ability, and preference, the list of books and the range of books should also vary and the ways and contents in giving guidance in study should not be the same. In short, in conducting reading activities, we must lay stress on helping staff and workers understand and absorb the contents of study and on helping them suck the milk of truth and guide their behavior with what they learn.

Reading can widen people's views and urge people on in their progress. The duty of leaders is to correctly lead staff and workers to read books which are beneficial to their bodies and minds and which are helpful to promoting social progress, and to gradually lead spontaneous and minor reading activities toward regular and systematic study so that all our staff and workers will become qualified personnel for the cause of modernization. At all times and in all countries many people with lofty ideals embark on the road to revolution through reading progressive books; many of them have become experts in a certain field and made great contributions to human progress through reading scientific and technological books and participating in the struggle to transform nature. In the 1980's, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese working class is studying hard and will certainly be able to master rich scientific knowledge, raise its political and cultural values, release its intellectual potential, and shoulder the historical mission of socialist modernization.

WORLD OUTLOOK FOR INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

HK110758 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Intellectuals Must Gradually Establish Communist World Outlook"]

[Text] Generally speaking, the intellectuals of our country are already a part of the working class. Like workers and peasants, they are a force to rely on in socialist construction. This is the scientific conclusion based on truth-seeking analysis of the situation of our intellectuals at the present stage by our party. This is also a great achievement in emancipating our minds and bringing order out of chaos. However, the conclusion brings forward a new task before the intellectuals: How to make themselves intellectuals of the working class worthy of the name. Many intellectuals are now thinking about the issue. The only answer to it is to study more spontaneously and assiduously in order to bring themselves to establish as soon as possible the world outlook of the working class; that is, communism.

World outlook is by no means a fathomless thing. It represents the general view of world affairs of the people; that is, the stand, viewpoint, and method of people to observe and analyze issues. In a class society, different classes have different kinds of world outlook, which are distinguished by class nature.

The working class is the most advanced and revolutionary class of all mankind. The communist world outlook, which was established upon the scientific conclusion of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, is the world outlook of the working class and is the only correct scientific world outlook.

Since the intellectuals are generally already part of the working class and since they are struggling for realizing the greatest undertaking of mankind -- communism -- they must establish the communist world outlook and master the stand, viewpoint, and methodology of Marxism in order to observe and handle everything. Intellectuals mainly engage in mental work and mental production. Their labor or products bear significance on the cultural life of people. They shoulder great responsibilities in molding people's minds and in carrying out communist education. The educators must receive education first. In order to let their labor and products give people direction, confidence, and strength for cultivating lofty communist morality and values, intellectuals should have this kind of spontaneity and responsibility for striving for the establishment of communist world outlook.

Establishing the communist world outlook is a process. We have said that communist world outlook is a world outlook for the working class. This means that it suits most of the material production and living conditions and the historical place and mission of the working class. Therefore, it is most easily accepted and mastered by the working class, which will use it as a weapon for self-emancipation. However, this does not mean that every member of the working class is able to establish the communist world outlook easily and spontaneously. At the same time, even though intellectuals are part of the working class in general, this does not mean that every intellectual has established the communist world outlook. In order to really establish the communist world outlook, intellectuals must study hard and assiduously and carry out self-remolding.

Intellectuals have favorable and unfavorable conditions for establishing the communist world outlook. The favorable ones are that intellectuals have a relatively high cultural and scientific standard of knowledge, which enables them to understand easily the scientific nature and correctness of the communist world outlook through study. As they are carrying out socialist modernization along with the broad working masses, they can really feel this kind of scientific nature and correctness. Thus, they will accept it with pleasure. The unfavorable ones are that army intellectuals are easily influenced by some incorrect thinking through extensive contacts. Furthermore, intellectuals carry out their work mainly in an individual fashion, unlike the industrial workers, who are put together to receive organization, discipline, and training in the spirit of collectivism. All these have great influence in cultivating the communist world outlook. Thus, intellectuals should understand their weak points and strengthen their ideological building.

There is neither a "short cut" nor a "key" to establishing the communist world outlook; there are only two ways: one is to study and the other is to practice.

The foundation of communist world outlook is Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. It is a neatly formed scientific system. With only simple class sentiment, we can only accept some of the individual views but cannot systematically and completely master its spirit. Communist belief is totally different from religious belief, for the former is wholly based on a scientific foundation to remold the world. Only when one studies the theory conscientiously and systematically can one really understand and master it. And only when one does this can one lay a solid theoretical foundation for one's belief. Intellectuals are engaged in varied professions. Each should be proficient in his own trade to become an expert. However, they must study Marxism in order to become a communist and to establish the communist world outlook.

Stalin pointed out: "It is not necessary to turn a medical expert into a physicist or a botanist at the same time. The reverse is also true. However, there is a subject of scientific knowledge which must be possessed by Bolsheviks of all scientific departments. This is the science of Marxism, which concerns the society, the pattern of socialist development, the pattern of proletarian revolutionary development, the pattern of socialist construction development, and the victory of communism." ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 2, p 462) Of course, study cannot be confined only to book knowledge. In fact, the first stage of communist construction -- the great struggle for socialism -- is continuously carried out, and new people and new things which radiate communism are continuously developing in our daily life around us. These are also subjects of our study. We must draw nourishment from them in order to cultivate our communist world outlook.

When establishing the communist world outlook, we must also put it into practice. As for intellectuals, the main area for putting it into practice is their professions and their own jobs. An intellectual who becomes expert in his profession or does his own job well is making a contribution to socialism. When he spontaneously integrates his profession or his own job with the cause of socialism and communism, he begins his process of establishing the communist world outlook. Making contributions to socialism through one's profession and job is the most important way for intellectuals to realize communism. There is a famous remark from Lenin: "Always bear in mind that the engineer's way to communism is different from that of the underground propagandist and the writer; he is guided along by the evidence of his own science. Thus, the agronomist, the forestry expert, et cetera -- each has his own path toward communism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 475) We should highly value this way for intellectuals to establish the communist world outlook. In the past, whenever an intellectual realized achievement resulting from his dedication to his profession and intensive study in his own job, we denounced him as "professionally but not politically competent." This is completely wrong. Of course, we must be adept at guiding the intellectuals to integrate their professions and jobs with the communist cause and at guiding them to follow this way gradually to establish the communist world outlook.

Intellectuals should also join the practice in socialist construction by the broad masses of workers and peasants. This is very important in establishing the communist world outlook. The masses of workers and peasants are the main force of socialist construction. Their practice under the leadership of the party is practice of communism at the present stage. Since the masses of workers and peasants are in the frontline of socialist construction, arduously engaging in creative physical labor, they possess many fine qualities which the intellectuals lack. Therefore, intellectuals should go deep among them, know them well, and learn from them. Of course, intellectuals also possess strong points which the masses of workers and peasants lack. Thus, workers, peasants, and intellectuals must integrate and learn from each other. Through this kind of integration, not only can intellectuals thoroughly understand how socialism is achieved through the practice of the masses and thus strengthen their communist belief; the integration is also highly beneficial and essential in remolding their thinking and feeling and in letting them really identify with workers and peasants, resulting in a higher level state of mind.

In order to establish the communist world outlook, we must assiduously study theory and build up ourselves through practice. Now, we are in the process of destroying the old and establishing the new and the process of self-remolding. People are not living in a vacuum, but are frequently influenced by many ideas in society. In order to establish a new and correct world outlook, we must get rid of those out-dated and incorrect world outlooks. This is what we usually call ideological remolding. Since a number of incorrect and brutal methods were used in the past in the ideological remolding of intellectuals, there are still some people who have a lingering fear when talking about ideological remolding. This is understandable. However, we should correctly understand the issue.

Generally speaking, people should continuously remold their subjective world while remolding the objective world. Workers, peasants, and intellectuals, especially the communists or those people who want to be communists, should spontaneously remold their subjective world. At present, those brutal ways of ideological remolding have already been discarded and those harmful ideological remolding movements will definitely not be carried out. However, what we ask for is to make ourselves better suited to the needs of socialist modernization as well as to assiduously study Marxism and spontaneously remold our subjective world. Only by continuously getting rid of the old to make way for the new in our thinking, that is, to continuously eliminate bourgeois, petty bourgeois, and all kinds of non-proletarian thinking to make way for establishing the proletarian, that is, communist thinking, can our political consciousness be heightened and our cognitive ability be strengthened. Hence, we shall make fewer mistakes when observing and handling problems. There is nothing to fear when remolding in this way. It will only make us more pure and more lofty in spirit and make us understand things more correctly. Self-remolding is, of course, not easy to carry out. During the process, there will be many struggles in which new defeats old and correct thinking defeats incorrect thinking. We shall have some painful experience during these struggles. However, this kind of pain will be turned into joy so long as we have strong spontaneity.

Our intellectuals are a fine contingent. Through a long period of training by and leadership of the party, many outstanding personages who completely possess the communist world outlook successively emerged, such as Sun Yefang, Peng Jiamu, Luan Fu, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, and Lei Yushun. We believe that all of the intellectuals will assiduously try hard to gradually establish the communist world outlook, which will make them intellectuals of the working class worthy of the name.

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEETING ENDS 10 JUN

OW111522 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Dong Huanliang and XINHUA reporter Zhu Zemin]

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- The national energy conservation meeting that ended here today decided that strong administrative intervention and other economic means must be applied in order to encourage enterprises that conserve energy, penalize those enterprises that waste energy, award enterprises that produce energy-conserving equipment and benefit enterprises that purchase and use energy saving equipment so that energy consumption can be reduced by every possible means.

This meeting, jointly sponsored by the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, began on 5 June. During the meeting, Premier Zhao Ziyang and other leading comrades Wan Li, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Kang Shin, and Zhang Jingfu received responsible comrades to this meeting from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and departments concerned under the State Council. Comrade Zhao Ziyang made an important speech.

Facts cited at the meeting showed that tremendous progress has been made in energy conservation in the past several years. The country used less, conserving more than 80 million metric tons of standard coal between 1980 and 1982, thus contributing to easing the tight energy supply and ensuring continuous development of the national economy. But these are only the initial results and we are still facing an extremely arduous task of further reducing energy consumption.

The meeting stressed that strong measures must be adopted in order to do a good job in conserving energy from now on. Every locality must assign a special person to take charge of energy conservation; energy conservation organs should not be cut down, but their personnel must be selective, knowledgeable and able to do the job.

Special efforts should be made to integrate administrative intervention with economic measures to encourage the advanced and urge those lagging behind to catch up so as to change the situation in which units conserving energy and those units wasting energy were treated alike. The meeting decided that during "energy conservation month" this year, energy-conserving advanced enterprises will be commended greatly and all those who are selected as advanced national energy-conserving units will be awarded this honorary title in a unified manner by the State Economic Commission.

After discussions, the meeting worked out a plan to conserve 15 million metric tons of standard coal nationally this year.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, delivered the opening speech. Li Jenjun, adviser to the State Planning Commission, delivered a summation speech at the closing session.

COLLEGE FOR MANAGEMENT CADRES TO BE SET UP

OW121057 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] In order to carry out a constant, regular and systematic education for cadres during the new period, the State Council recently approved and transmitted a request made by the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission, and other departments concerned for setting up a college for management cadres. The State Council has also issued specific instructions on student qualifications, school system and educational requirements.

The primary task of the college will be to train the cadres holding management posts. The college will offer 2-year or 3-year specific-need courses for cadres and short-term training classes of a duration of 6 months or 1 year or so. The specific-need courses for cadres will be arranged strictly in accordance with the basic requirements for training specialized persons and the teaching plans and programs of colleges and universities and in consideration of the specific demands set for cadres' training. According to the regulation, the students must pass examinations in order to graduate and receive college diplomas. After graduation, the students shall return to work for the organizations to which they formerly belonged.

Qualified applicants must be cadres under 40 holding managerial posts with an educational level of senior middle school graduate, good physical condition and a length of service of 5 years or longer. Generally, they should be recommended by their organizations. Only those applicants who pass the rigid examination and meet the overall requirements for moral conduct, intelligence, and physical fitness will be enrolled.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY FORUM OPENS IN BEIJING

OW140603 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0958 GMT 13 Jun 83

[By reporter Yang Huimin]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA) -- The 1983 Beijing science and technology policy forum opened today in Beijing. The forum is sponsored by the study center for the promotion and development of science and technology in China and the center for scientific and technological exchanges in China. Over 20 foreign experts of Chinese descent and 39 Chinese specialists will get together to extensively exchange views on policies, plans and administrative measures for the development of science and technology.

Yang Jun, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Wu Mingyu, president of the study center for the promotion and development of science and technology in China, made speeches at the forum.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTRY AWARDS INNOVATIONS

OW140344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, June 13 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Electronics Industry today rewarded 431 products and innovations developed in 1982 at a ceremony held in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province. Selection of prize-winning innovations and new products has been an annual event since 1978, according to a spokesman for the ministry. Altogether 1,700 items have been cited.

One of the items awarded today was a multifunction graphic instrument, indispensable in developing large-scale integrated circuits. The instrument was regarded by the ministry as a "major breakthrough" in the development of China's electronic industry. Another prize-winning product is a microwave acupuncture instrument, which is said to be effective in treating a dozen diseases including coronary heart disease and angina pectoris.

China is "going all out" to achieve the projected goal of enabling, in 10 to 15 years, major electronic products to meet comparable standards attained by developed nations for similar products in the late 1970's or 1980's.

CONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION OF COAL MINES NOTED

OW131240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Construction of a coal mine with an annual capacity of three million tons has entered the last stage in Pingdingshan, a major coal mining center in central China. In addition, two existing coal mines are being expanded. The two expansion projects will add a combined annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons.

The Pingdingshan is one of the eight major coal mining centers being built or expanded in China. The projects being undertaken there receive priority in the allocation of funds and materials.

With easy access to the north-south Beijing-Guangzhou railway and west-east Longhai railway, China's transport arteries, coal produced in Pingdingshan can be shipped economically to the southern and eastern parts of China, which are important industrial areas but are short of energy supply. The Pingdingshan coal mining center covers an area of 1,000 square kilometers with a reserve of 7.9 billion tons.

At the 3-million-ton No 8 coal mine, the first stage of construction was completed in 1981 and the second stage of construction is in progress. 90 percent of the underground roadway has been tunneled and most of the buildings above the ground have been completed.

In the past two decades and more, 14 mines with an aggregate annual capacity of 14 million tons have been completed in Pingdingshan. At present, construction of a coking plant and the second-stage of construction on a 1.2-million-kilowatt thermal power plant are underway. A coal washing plant is now in operation and a new coal washing plant, with an annual capacity of 1.8 million tons, is under construction.

NETWORK COORDINATING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE SET UP

OW111542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- China has set up a national coordination network to promote seven major projects related to agricultural sciences during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85). The network, initiated by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, consists of experts from more than 400 units majoring in scientific research, education, water conservancy, chemical and light industries, commerce, nuclear energy as well as departments in charge of popularization of scientific research results.

These units and departments are managed together to tackle problems in seven major scientific research projects -- development of improved animal breeds and seed varieties, development of major agricultural zones, plant protection, application in phosphate-potash compound fertilizer, development of pastures and fodder grass production, development of better varieties of sugar bearing crops, and storage and preservation of marine products, vegetables and fruits.

Each project covers from several to more than a dozen research aspects to be undertaken by coordination groups, said a spokesman for the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The academy and other agro-scientific research units will head groups for 15 items, including aspects relating to development of major grain and cash crops and domestic poultry breeding and fresh water fish breeding, the academy spokesman said. Work is to be done to ensure that research, popularization of scientific research results and training of personnel will go hand in hand, the academy spokesman said.

The network was planned last year, he added. A series of meetings were held between March and May in Beijing and elsewhere, resulting in its establishment.

MINISTRY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW FARM MACHINES

OW140315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA) -- According to a report in the NONG JI SHANG QING [AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MARKETING INFORMATION] published today, in order to satisfy the peasants' demands for agricultural machines after the institution of the production responsibility system, the Ministry of Machine Building in the next 3 years will develop more than 300 new machine and electrical products for agricultural use, half of which will be machine equipment needed for diversified undertakings and commodity production in rural areas.

The Ministry of Machine Building has conducted an extensive and thorough investigation and study on today's rural demands for machine and electrical products and drawn up a "product development plan for the machine-building industry to serve rural economic development." The plan no longer places the emphasis of agricultural machine production on field work machines.

The more than 300 items mainly include farm and sideline product processing machines, food processing and packing machines, cash crop machines, machines for livestock keeping, fishery machines, transport machines, varied energy machines, field power machines, instruments and meters for agricultural purposes, electrical appliances for production and home use, and so forth.

The more than 300 newly developed machine and electrical products for agricultural purposes will be characterized by small size and diversification to accomodate and meet the needs of households, which will be the units to operate and use the machines, especially the large numbers of specialized households and key households of various types in the rural areas.

SOUTH ASIAN STUDY SOCIETY MEETS 13 JUN

OW131216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- The emphasis of China's South Asia study will be placed on the study of present conditions so as to better serve the country's foreign policy and modernization. This was said by Professor Ji Xianlin, president of China's Society for South Asia Study and vice-president of the Beijing Univeristy today at the opening of a meeting of the society.

China has concentrated on studying the culture, religion, philosophy and social changes from an historical angle for a rather long time, he said. "This significant change" of studying the present conditions has occurred only in recent years.

In future, he said, efforts should be stepped up to study the history, culture, politics, economy, society and foreign relations of South Asian countries and research in the current political and economic life, class struggle and social trends in these countries.

Introducing future work to the 200 specialists and scholars from 60 organizations throughout the country, he said that the society, which was founded in November 1979, will rally forces nationwide to edit a series of books on various topics on South Asian countries as well as reference books and dictionaries. The society also intends to sponsor more symposiums and date exchanges and organize international academic exchanges. The society hopes to invite the foreign scholars to lecture in China and to send delegations abroad for international meetings.

Reviewing the society's work over the past three years, he said it had organized eight national academic discussion meetings and one international symposium.

The society and the South Asia Research Institute edit the journals SOUTH ASIAN STUDY, and other periodicals; a number of institutes of higher learnings also opened up courses on the history, literature, politics and economy of countries of this region.

Besides English, Sanskrit and Hindi, the Chinese scholars now also use Tamil, Bengali, Nepalese, Sinhalese languages for their research, translating or editing large numbers of works and papers. They include the seven volume indian epic "Ramayana" translated from Sanskrit and the "Lotus Sutra", the annotation of Hsuan Tsang's "the Records of the Western Regions in Tang Dynasty."

AFP: MAO YUANXIN RUMORED TO HAVE BEEN PARDONED

OW11242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 11 (AFP) -- A nephew of Mao, Mao Yuanxin, arrested at the same time as Mao's widow Jiang Qing and since then publicly accused of committing "monstrous crimes against the party and the people," appears to have been pardoned. A report on the activities of the Supreme Court, submitted this week here to the National People's Congress (NPC) -- China's parliament -- indicated that the trials of the leaders of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) had ended. They were accused of usurping power and committing crimes which caused thousands of victims.

The report, presented by the president of the Supreme People's Court, Jiang Hua, said that "backbone elements" of the leftist regime had been "tried and punished" in Shanghai, Beijing and six provinces including Liaoning, northeast China. This is where Mao Yuanxin had been a top leader and where he should have been brought to justice.

After the sensational trial in late 1980 and early 1981 against the so-called "Gang of Four" led by Jiang Qing, Chinese newspapers announced that Mao Yuanxin had been mentioned in the indictment as one of the "key members of the Jiang Qing clique" and said he would be tried in Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning. However, his trial was never announced and according to rumors in the past few months, Mao Yuanxin, now in his early forties, has been released.

BA YI RADIO ON REDRESSING LIN BIAO CASE

OW130615 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio on Mandarin 1325 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] At a group discussion meeting of the NPC, some PLA deputies raised this question: Since the court passed sentences on the members of the gang of four, they have served their sentences under very favorable conditions. Jiang Qing and elements of her faction have been allowed to read newspapers, books and documents, to listen to the radio, watch television, write articles and correspond by letter. They have time to take a walk every day and enjoy good medical service. For instance, Zhang Chunqiao, who has fallen ill, has been taking very expensive imported medicine. But Hung Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and other former key leaders of our Army face very different conditions. For 11 years now they have been kept in damp, dark prisons and given very poor medical service. For years they have been practically isolated from the outside world. It is simply a miracle that they have endured in prison up to now instead of dying from torture like Commander Peng Dehuai.

Although some of these former key leaders of our Army are now under house arrest instead of being imprisoned, their living conditions do not compare with those of the gang of four. Even their medical expenses must be paid for by their relatives. As a result, their health conditions have been worsening. Among them, Huang Yongsheng and Wu Faxian are seriously ill. In view of this, the PLA deputies made the following three suggestions:

1. Take immediate and most effective medical measures to save their lives.
2. Immediately retry the framed-up and sham cases of Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and other comrades and overturn the slanders the gang of four spread about them.
3. Solve as soon as possible the questions regarding the Lin Biao case that history has left behind, so that this sham case concocted by the gang of four in the past will not harm the cadres of our Army.

BA YI NOTES ZHAO ZIYANG'S SINO-VIETNAMESE VIEWS

OW122118 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Referring to Sino-Vietnamese relations in his government work report to the NPC session, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that relations between China and Vietnam were very good in the past but that later developments led to mutual conflicts. He also said that the Chinese Government from now on would make further efforts to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations. This is very correct.

The worsening clashes between China and Vietnam are harming our country in many ways. Because Vietnam is a small country, we have earned the international reputation of a big country using its strength to bully a small and weak country. As a result, small neighboring countries, particularly Southeast Asian countries, have grown wary and fearful of us.

Internally, owing to the unceasing military clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border, not only are many commanders and fighters killed or wounded meaninglessly every day and every month, but huge amounts of military expenditures are wasted, adversely affecting modernization of our armed forces.

We should see that many small Asian countries today are still siding with U.S. imperialism, permitting the United States to set up military bases on their territories, joining in military blocs and military treaties knocked together by the United States, participating in all kinds of military exercises with U.S. imperialist forces, and so on. All this directly relates to their fear of the so-called Chinese military threat.

Moreover, each time our country takes a military action against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism always spreads intentionally distorted facts among Asian countries -- the small Southeast Asian countries in particular -- through various diplomatic channels and mass media to arouse greater suspicion and fear of China among these countries and to tie them firmly to the chariot of U.S. imperialism. For instance, after our forces attacked Vietnam in 1979, the U.S. authorities did exactly that. Later on, after our forces attacked the Faka and Koulin mountains and mounted massive artillery bombardment on Vietnamese border defense positions as well as our decision to attack Vietnam again at a suitable time, the U.S. Government used the same sinister and treacherous means to frighten various Southeast Asian countries.

We should also see that Japan is also using our international reputation as a big power bullying a small and weak neighbor as an excuse for its accelerated militarization and is trying to draw various Southeast Asian countries into setting up an Asian anticommunist military alliance with Japan as leader.

Furthermore, the unceasing military clashes year after year are spending much of the funds urgently needed by the country to modernize its national defense. Although our country has made great strides forward in developing sophisticated weapons, we are extremely backward in conventional weapons. For example, our antiaircraft weapons, communications technology, and tank units are about 20 years behind those of the world's advanced countries. The overwhelming majority of the planes we now have can fight only during daytime. Even our new planes lack electronic equipment. According to estimates, if we are determined to modernize our armed forces in 20 years we will need 120 billion yuan. Our attack on Vietnam in 1979 cost nearly 2 billion yuan in a month. The extremely tense situation and military clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border in the past few years have also cost several hundred million yuan. Therefore we say China and Vietnam have nothing to gain and everything to lose from mutual conflict.

Under the circumstances, Comrade Zhao Ziyang's remark at the NPC session that it is imperative to solve the problem of Sino-Vietnamese relations is very correct and timely.

PRC-U.S. TEXTILE TALKS TO RESUME IN SHANGHAI

HK030440 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 1

["Special dispatch": "Sino-U.S. Textile Talks Will Resume in Shanghai Soon"]

[Text] The seventh round of Sino-U.S. textile talks will soon open in Shanghai. This was disclosed by Dai Jie, chief of the Import-Export Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, when meeting with the visiting group of journalists from Hong Kong. Dai Jie said: In the Sino-U.S. textile talks, China has made some concessions. It is hoped that the new round of the talks can reach an agreement. He said: The United States has their difficulties, but their difficulties are fewer than ours. Of the textiles imported by the United States, those from China account for just a small amount and an even smaller proportion.

Earlier this year, China decided to reduce the importation of U.S. farm produce. The United States has suffered certain losses from this action. American businessmen handling the export of farm produce have pressured the U.S. Government. Therefore, the U.S. Government is also anxious about the textile talks.

CHINA INTENDS TO SET UP FACTORIES IN HONG KONG

HK081131 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 4

[Report: "China Intends To Maintain Hong Kong's Prosperity Through Economic Means by Setting Up Factories in Hong Kong"]

[Text] According to our reporter's telephone report from Shanghai, a Chinese official in charge of trade with Hong Kong and Macao repeatedly hinted in Beijing that China intended to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability through economic means. Specific measures consist of establishing factories and making industrial investments in Hong Kong.

The director of the Import and Export Bureau under the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Dai Jie, said that the Ministry would ask China Resources Company in Hong Kong to conduct studies and to work out a plan in this respect. These measures taken by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade were fully supported by the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA news agency, China's official representative in Hong Kong. Dai Jie repeatedly stressed that they would discuss with people of all walks of life in Hong Kong how to contribute to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong in the economic field.

Ms Li Liangsi, director of the No 7 section in charge of trade with Hong Kong and Macao, also attended the meeting held in Shanghai yesterday with a Hong Kong press delegation visiting China. Ms Li will visit Hong Kong shortly.

In considering setting up factories in Hong Kong, China takes three factors into account: 1) benefit to China's export program. 2) assistance to China's modernizations and 3) ability to bring prosperity and stability to Hong Kong.

Dai Jie said: The following forms will be included: 1) China will set up factories in Hong Kong and produce goods for export independently. 2) China will cooperate with Hong Kong's businessmen and make use of Hong Kong's high productivity in order to produce China's well-known brands for export. He added: At present China is considering setting up a Tsingtao beer brewery in Hong Kong. This will not only facilitate export but will also provide job opportunities for people in Hong Kong.

Another project that China is taking into account is to produce China's well-known brands of cement by making use of the Hong Kong China cement plant and the Macao cement plant. He welcomed proposals put forward by people of industrial and commercial circles in Hong Kong and Macao in this respect.

Dai Jie pointed out that to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity, China has been using the Hong Kong dollar for settling accounts in its trade with Hong Kong. Although it suffers losses resulting from the weakening of Hong Kong currency, China will not use other currencies for settling accounts. Regarding the question of whether Hong Kong's reexport position will be weakened or not, Mr Dai said: Hong Kong has many old connections abroad in foreign trade and China will make use of these connections and buy whatever she wants. China will make full use of Hong Kong's reexport position.

Mr Dai was the former chief representative to the Sino-U.S. textile negotiations. The seventh round of the Sino-U.S. textile negotiations will be held in Shanghai in the near future. China, said Mr Dai, has made concessions in this respect. He hoped that the forthcoming negotiations would be a success. However he refused to give details.

LI CHUWEN TO BE PRC-HONG KONG 'LIAISON OFFICER'

HK071506 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 7 Jun 83 p 4

["Special" report: "Li Chuwen To Serve as China-Hong Kong Liaison Officer"]

[Text] Li Chuwen Knows Many Foreign Languages and Has a Good Grasp of Economic Issues

Li Chuwen, who is to undertake the post of China-Hong Kong liaison officer, is director of the Shanghai municipal foreign affairs office, a visiting lecturer of the foreign languages college, and also a senior adviser to the Shanghai research institute of international economic affairs. He is one of the leading cadres in charge of making preparations for the Shanghai international economic research center. A Shanghai municipal government official said: He has a good command of English and is also well versed in French and many other foreign languages.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON CADRE SYSTEM REFORM

HK110859 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Jun 83 p 5

["Special Dispatch" from Guangzhou: "Ren Zhongyi Stresses Four Transformations, Speaks on Cadre System Reform"]

[Text] Structural reforms and reshuffles of leading bodies of Guangdong's party and government organizations are being carried out in organs directly under the provincial CPC committee and in organs at prefectural and city levels. At a recent meeting of leading members of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City who are party members, Provincial First Secretary Ren Zhongyi said: "Viewed from namelists of leading bodies of some units that have been preliminarily discussed or set up, the average age is still slightly too old and the cultural level is still slightly too low. In accordance with the requirements of the central authorities and the plans of the party congress, we must further accelerate the speed in reforms and widen our views in selecting cadres so that the average age of leading bodies will be further lowered slightly and the cultural level will be further raised slightly."

Ren Zhongyi said that there are two ways to raise the cultural level of leading bodies.

One is to select more cadres with a higher cultural level to the leading bodies and the other is to train members and reserve members of leading bodies. However, he reckoned the best way is to gradually reform the existing cadre system while strengthening education and training of cadres.

First of all, we must reform the requirements for selecting cadres. In selecting cadres in the past, factors such as family origin, class status, social status, the length of party membership, and seniority prevailed, giving rise to the tendency of stressing only the importance of family origin and of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority. From now on, we must abandon the convention of stressing only the importance of family origin and of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority and resolutely select cadres to leading bodies according to the requirements of having cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. We must correct the prejudice of looking down upon knowledge and intellectuals, pay special attention to cadres' cultural level, range of knowledge, and professional skills, and persist in selecting cadres from among intellectuals. Considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority is a kind of feudal idea that must be thoroughly eliminated. In assessing cadres, we must pay attention to their contributions and achievements. We must break the rules to promote and appoint to important posts fine cadres who have both ability and political integrity, are competent in work, have made outstanding achievements, dare to think, dare to put forth new ideas, and are able to open new situations in work.

Second, we must reform methods for training cadres. In the past, we advocated training cadres in practice and "learning how to fight in battles." This is correct and we will still continue to do so in the future. However, it will be wrong if we only stress training cadres in practice and deny the role of schools in training cadres and think that the more one reads, the more foolish he will become. From now on, in addition to paying attention to tempering and testing cadres in concrete struggle, we must attach importance to regular training in schools and regard records of formal schooling as a requirement for selecting and promoting cadres. The record of schooling in party schools will gradually become an indispensable requirement for chief party and government leading cadres.

Third, we must reform methods for selecting and promoting cadres. Over a long time, with the exception of leading members of party organizations at various levels and leading cadres of a small number of departments who are elected, the other cadres are mainly appointed by organizations at higher levels. Some reforms have been made in this respect in the past few years. Guangdong, for example, has adopted various forms for selecting cadres, including election, appointment, recommendation, and admission by examination and invitation. At present, it is necessary to investigate, study and systematically sum up experience in reforms that have been conducted and to push forward reforms of the cadre system.

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